

SUBJECTS

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S FUNERAL.

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PUBLISH DATE
September 25, 1888

PAGE NUMBER
1

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PERMANENTLY CURED BY

E. B. Lighthill,

EAST 22D-ST., NEW-YORK.

LIGHTHILL'S METHOD OF TREATMENT IS ENTIRELY NEW, AND IS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS AN IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICAL SCIENCE. HIS APPLICATION OF THE DISC TO THE DISEASED PARTS IN A MANNER SO SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE THAT RELIEF IS USUALLY EXPERIENCED, AND COMPLETE CURES ARE OFTEN EFFECTED IN THE MOST DIFFICULT AND OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES FROM THE CAR, CATARRH IN ITS MOST OBSTINATE FORM, THE VARIOUS DISORDERS OF THE EYE, AND AIR PASSAGES, PERSISTENT HOARSENESS OF VOICE, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, AND SO ON IN ITS EARLIER STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. ONE OF THE HAPPY FEATURES OF HIS PRACTICE IS THAT TREATMENT DOES NOT GIVE THE LEAST PAIN, DISTRESS, AND THAT IT CAN BE READILY ADAPTED IN CASES OF CHILDREN OR THE MOST NERVOUS. AN HONEST OPINION WILL INVARIABLY BE GIVEN, AND ALSO WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR TREATMENT WHICH OFFERS A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS. IN ALL CASES OF DR. LIGHTHILL'S SUCCESS WE PUBLISH BELOW ONE OF THE MANY TESTIMONIALS IN HIS POSSESSION.

Mr. H. P. Degraaf, President of the Bowery National Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1888.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to join the list of grateful patients who have been relieved of troublesome and obstinate complaints by your superior skill. My case was chronic catarrh of the ear, which I had suffered to such an extent that it had impaired my general health, and finally gave rise to severe pain in and about the head and ears, and that it prevented me from sleeping and from attending to my family. I am happy to state that the application of your treatment gave me immediate and decided relief. In a few days the pain disappeared, and by degrees the other distressing symptoms characteristic of catarrh yielded to ministrations, until I now find myself completely cured. I therefore cheerfully tender you my testimonial of your skill and success in the hope that others may be benefited by its publication.

H. P. DEGRAAF.

Mr. W. Phillips, Publisher of the Elite Business Directories, 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

I am indebted to Dr. Lighthill's skill for my complete and permanent restoration to perfect hearing and successful

knowledge. The *Gazette* says: "Judging from the recollections of the persons concerned, the work contains such great chronological mistakes and errors of fact that its genuineness must be doubted. It is impossible that its whole contents could have emanated from Emperor Frederick, or have been noted by him, while the facts were fresh in his memory."

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a semi-official dispatch from Berlin which states that the abstract of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was published without Emperor William's knowledge and against his wish. The dispatch further says that the abstract contains a series of inaccuracies. Well-informed persons believe that the work as published was specially prepared. The original was mutilated and distorted and its real character destroyed by the deliberate selection of certain extracts. The Paris published are not genuine throughout.

The *Post* argues that the extracts from Frederick's diary are genuine, as does also Prof. Delbrueck, the late Prince Waldemar's tutor. The *Post* says that the *North German Gazette* must prove the charge of inaccuracy before its view can be adopted. The *Post* further declares that the theory that Emperor Frederick is responsible for the publication of the extracts is untenable.

The publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* have resolved to ignore semi-official denials, being convinced that the diary is authentic. Prof. Delbrueck denies that he had any share in the affair.

The *Berlin Post*, comparing the policies of Frederick and Bismarck as revealed in the former's diary, exclaims: "Thank God that Germany and Frederick himself were spared the task of putting his intentions to a practical test."

Prince Bismarck arrived here this evening.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S FUNERAL.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The remains of Gen. Bazaine were interred to-day in the San Justo Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the sons of the deceased and a few friends. The funeral procession consisted of three carriages containing the mourners, among whom was Marshal Campos, with five cabs following. Twenty cards were left at the residence of the family. No floral emblems were displayed, only the sword and epaulets of the deceased resting upon the coffin.

A group of Frenchmen standing near the hearse failed to uncover their heads when the procession passed, but all raised their hats when another funeral went by a minute later. The French Embassy noted all the details of the funeral.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—French newspapers comment harshly on the late Gen. Bazaine. *Le Paris* says: "Let his corpse be hung into the first ditch. As for his memory, it is nailed forever to the pillory."

German papers refer to Bazaine kindly, and repeat that he was wronged by his own people.

BARTTELOT'S UNRULY TEMPER.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Farran, Henry, M. Stanley's Syrian interpreter, has arrived at London. He left Arawini on account of illness three days before Major Barttelot started on his journey. He confirms the reports as to Barttelot's hot temper and the brutality shown by him to the natives, and says that he expected that Barttelot would be killed. Stanley, he says, insisted upon the natives being kindly treated. The acts of brutality began soon after Stanley left. Farran believed that Stanley reached Emin Bey, but he admits that the anxiety felt concerning the explorers is justified. Tippoe Tib, he says, hated Barttelot and therefore obstructed the progress of the expedition.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that German military operations on the coast are imminent. Col. Evansmith is arranging for the withdrawal of 18 English members of the Magila mission. The natives have stopped many caravans and forbidden English subjects to proceed into the interior.

RUMORED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A rumor is current that Sir R. D. Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Ambassador to the Austrian Court, and that he will be succeeded at St. Petersburg by Sir Lionel Sackville West, now British Minister at Washington.

AN OPERA HOUSE IN FLAMES.

PESTH, Sept. 24.—The Royal Opera House is in flames. The building appears to be doomed. There was no performance this evening.

TO SEARCH FOR STANLEY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—King Leopold will send Lieut. Becker to the Congo to organize a strong expedition to search for Stanley.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British steamer *Yanetian*, Capt. Parry, from Boston Sept. 12,

the telegraph wires between this place and Fort Ringgold. When counsel in connection with the possible recovery of Garza, has had the effect of restoring order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Thompson this morning received the following telegram from the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, dated Sept. 23:

"An armed mob has possession of Rio Grande City on account of the killing of a Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. Officers went to Fort Ringgold for protection. Civilian parties of Starr County are powerless. Orders to be telegraphed for the military to go to protect Custom House and customs until danger is over. The necessity is urgent; fighting is hourly expected. Orders have to be sent earlier from Fort Brown. Line to Ringgold cut."

Secretary Thompson is awaiting further information.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 24.—News was received here to-night as to the state of affairs in the border town called Brownsville City, in Starr County. It is believed that a mob of armed Mexicans is still holding the town. The origin of the riot was a street duel on Friday last between United States Customs Inspector W. Sebrer and C. E. Garza, editor of a Mexican paper at Corpus Christi, against whom a criminal libel suit brought by Sebrer is pending. The editor was badly wounded. After the shooting Sebrer mounted a horse and fled to the Ringgold Barracks, which has three companies of United States troops, under command of Lieut. Clendennia. The barracks were cut off from communication with Washington by the mob destroying the telegraph wires. A telegram was sent by County Judge Kelsey to Gov. Ross for State troops, and the San Antonio Blues were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The rioters are of the lowest class of Mexicans and several are bandits. They sympathize with Garza. An armed mob of 200 went out to the Ringgold Barracks and demanded the surrender of Sebrer. Their demand was refused and they were ordered off the reservation.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—The telegraph line to Rio Grande City is again working, but no further particulars of importance concerning the state of affairs there can be obtained. The mob still holds the town, and there is a very bitter feeling. The rangers will arrive to-night. Garza is resting comfortably, and the doctors think that possibly he will live. A man named Lopez was with Garza at the time of the affray, and was also wounded by Sebrer. Sebrer and County Attorney Hard and Deputy Sheriff Dillard are in the garrison, and Col. Clendennia says he will give Sebrer up to no one until order is restored.

Under telegraphic instructions from Gov. Ross Sheriff Brito organized a posse of 60 men, most of them leading citizens. The better class of Mexican citizens and leading ranchers from the upper part of the county on his line of march also joined it. They left at 6 P. M., and will be on the field by Wednesday. The greatest terror and terrorism appear to prevail up the river. All efforts to get the particulars have failed. Correspondents absolutely refuse to compromise themselves by sending information. Other Sheriffs received the same instructions sent by the Governor to Sheriff Brito.

LEAVING THE REPUBLICANS

HENRY A. ROBINSON OF DETROIT COMES OVER TO CLEVELAND.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—Henry A. Robinson, who was the Republican nominee for Congress in this district two years ago, is out to-day in a letter announcing his determination to support the National Democratic ticket. It is the course of it he says:

"For many years I have been aware of the wicked and grievous burdens imposed upon the laboring masses by the protective tariff system, and have hoped that the good work of it reform might be begun under the revision promises that have been so freely indulged in by the Republican Party. But such hopes have been in vain. The promises of that party to relieve the people from unjust taxation—after they had completed the cheerful service of relieving the rich and powerful from just taxation—have been steadily violated, and the cultivation of Republican insincerity, not to say hypocrisy, is found in the Chicago platform of this year, which unqualifiedly commits the party to protection as a principle to be perpetuated in American politics, and that commitment has been re-echoed and emphasized in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, where he says that 'the protective system is constitutional, wholesome, and necessary.' If I owed allegiance to any party as such these declarations would afford sufficient reasons to absolve me, for I believe and approve the statement of Allen Thurman that the tariff is a tax, and the utterances of President Cleveland that all unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."

"The wages question so far as involved in that of the tariff, is to me a matter of paramount importance in this Presidential contest, and as I do not believe, as is claimed by the advocates of protection, that a protective tariff which is but another name for a shackles upon commerce, makes high wages, and as I do believe the precise opposite of the claim, to wit that freedom, not restriction or slavery in any form, is the parent of all good things, including good wages, it seems to me to be my duty, as well as the duty of all friends of the wage workers and that of the wage earners themselves, to join our forces in this national issue to that of the party which proposes, at least to take the first step toward the abolition